We have such an enormous stock it is impossible to describe. No house in this city can show as good Overcoats at as low prices. They run from \$4 to \$30. In our \$10 and \$12 Overcoats are special bargains, \$12 and \$15 are asked for like qualities elsewhere.

Children's and Men's Hats \(\frac{1}{2} \) Caps

We have just received a great shipment of Children's Steamer Caps, in all shades, which will be sold at 50 cents. A great bargain.

All sizes and qualities of Men's Hats and Caps, from the least expensive to the

5 & 7 West Washington St.

REDUCED RATES

TIME CARD.

CLEVELAND DIVISION.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION-EAST.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION-WEST.

ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO DIVISION.

STOLE \$6,800 FROM THE SAFE.

The Pacific Express Company's Office at Fort

Worth, Tex., Robbed in a Mysterious Manner.

Depart—7.10 am, *11.10 am, 5.15 pm, *12.05 am. Arrive—*3.30 am, 10.35 am, *2.35 pm, 6.10 pm.

Depart-*7.25 am, *11.05 am, 5.00 pm, *11.05 pm. Arrive-*3.45 am, 10.35 am, *2.40 pm, *6.25 pm.

C'eveland, Cincinnati,

and everything in Surgical In-struments and Appliances WM. H. AHMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

It is easy to sell Overcoats this weather

Takes any Heavy-Weight Overcoat in our house, except fur, which includes fine Im-

THE CHILDREN'S CHANCE

To get an all-Wool Cassimere Overcoat for

\$2.50, worth \$5, holds while the few are left.

DON'T YOU BE

FRIDAY-Clearing and fair weather.

STAND TO

ported Montagnacs at \$28 to \$40.

A New York Scandal, in Which a Recreant Wife and Bret Harte's Son Are Involved.

On the certificate plan will be in effect on the following dates to the points named below, and can be used by delegates and their friends to gatherings, on account of which the reductions are given. Tickets and certificates for the return will be found on sale at all Big 4 ticket offices: Boston, Mass., and return. Dec. 1, 2 and 3, account of Evangelical Alliance of the United States; St. Louis, Mo., and return, Dec. 1, 2 and 3, account of Farmers' and Laborers Union of America: New York city, N. Y., Dec. 6, 7 and 8, account American Sabbath Union; Chicago, Ill., and return, Jan. 20 and 21, account of Merchant Tailors' National Exchange. Delegates and friends to any National Exchange. Delegates and friends to any other meetings will find the routes of the Big 4 are unsurpassed for the points at which the meetings are held. For full information call at any office of the Big 4. Depart-*4.10 am, 7 am, 11.10 am, *3.00 pm, *6 pm. Arrive-*9.15 am, *10.30 am, 7.10 pm, *10.50 pm, Depart-3.55 am, *6.45 am, 10.50 am, *2.45 pr Arrive-10.35 am. *11 am. \$12.10 pm, 4.55 pm. *10.50 pm, *11.50 pm. J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 28.-It was made public here to-day that last Monday night some one, having a key to the door and the combination of the safe in the office of the Pacific Express Company, at the Union Depot, entered the office, opened the safe, took therefrom \$6,800 and departed without molestation. The matter is as much a mystery as the recent bank burglary here, when \$5,000 was taken, and there is no more clew to this than the other deed. Only three persons were supposed to know the combination of the safe, and they are all trusted employes of the company. The negro watchman states that some time during the night he thought he heard some one open the door and enter the office, and that open the door and enter the office, and that he made a search and could find no one in the office. Next morning the money was missing, and that is about all that is known of the affair.

TWO UNUSUAL MARRIAGES.

A Songstress Becomes a Baroness, and a Protestant Weds a Jew and Gives Him \$100,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- Baron Hugo Julius Loebinger, a young physician of Bavarian family, made a baroness, yesterday, of Sofie Juliet Newburger, a well-known songstress. They were married at the City Hall by Judge McAdam.

Alderman Walker performed an interesting marriage ceremony at the City Hall the "day before. The groom, Carl Schulenburg, a billiard-table manufacturer, of Detroit, is sixty-one years old and has taken to him-self his third wife. The bride, Helene Helling, of East Saginaw, Mich., is fifty-one years old, and was taking her second husband. The groom impatiently called upon the alderman to make the ceremony short and this, with the caresses that were exchanged as soon as the words were spoken, gave the look of a love-match to the wedding. The preceding ceremony in a law-yer's office, by which \$100,000 worth of real estate was conveyed by the bride to the groom. was, on the other hand, very business like. Mr. Schulenburg is a Hebrew and Mrs. Schulenburg is not. The couple are now on their way West.

THE SUGAR TRUST BITTEN.

It Attempts to Corner the Market Against Claus Spreckels, but Finds Him Not Asleep.

PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 28.-A rumor was current here, yesterday, that the Sugar Trust had purchased all the domestic molasses sugar in the country, amounting to about eight thousand tons, and that Claus Spreckels was in a bad way. At the office of Harrison, Frazier & Co. and E. O. Knight & Co., the proprietors of the Philadelphia refineries outside of the trust, it was stated that the trust had been buying sugar recently, and that an attempt had been made to corner Claus Spreckels. A member of the firm of E. C. Knight & Co. said that he did not know whether this attempt would prove successful. This rumor attracted considerable attention, and was excitedly discussed in sugar circles. Several of the leading wholesale grocers stated that the trust was in a very strong position, and that it had recently been hoarding its resources, probably with a view to resorting to a master stroke to hurt Spreckels. It was thought that this stroke was the purchase of all the domestic molasses sugar. Mr. Spreckels was found at his office, at Water and Chestnut streets, yesterday afternoon. He had spent the entire morning at the refinery, at the foot of Reed street. He said: "Yes, I believe it is quite true that all the domestic molasses sugar has been purchased by the trust. I heard so yesterday. The trust thought that they had me cornered—that I was purchasing no other grades of sugar—but they are mis-taken. I have purchased domestic molasses sugar, and will commence operations with that grade, and I had contracted for as much as I needed before the trust began the purchase. Not only did I have as much domestic molasses sugar as I required, but I was able to accommodate the Sugar Trust, and let them have 2,000 tons that had been secured by me. My name does not figure in the transaction, and this doubtless be news to trust, and you may be sure that they had to pay a good deal more for it than the figure at which I had secured it. The price paid by the trust for this sugar was far above the market value, and I shall be satisfied if they continue purchasing in the same proportion. I have made my engagements for sugar purchases a long way ahead, and when I have any surplus I shall always be glad to accommodate the trust; but they need not imagine that I shall do it for nothing, or that I am asleep. The difference between what I had paid for my portion of this molasses sugar and what the trust paid for it was \$20,000."

The Spreckels refinery will be started on Friday. Mr. Spreckels announced that there was no need for further delay.

DESERTED HER INVALID HUSBAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- Up in West Eightyfourth street, a block from the park, lives a she had with her to spend Thanksgiving her two sunny-haired little boys. But it is probable it was not a very happy holiday with the occupants of the second flat in the big new Agnes apartment-house, No. 25 West Eighty-fourth street. The filing of certain legal papers in court yesterday has brought gloom to that little household, and the handsome mother of two pretty baby boys views with dismay the emblazonment of the peculiar life she is leading. A young man, said to be the son of a famous novelist, poet and representative of this country abroad, also probably neglected to render thanks to-day, but doubtless enjoyed himself in denunciations of another man, whose wife he has won. Mrs. Aline B. Smith, wife of J. Jay Smith, is the woman, and Francis K. Harte, son of Bret Harte, is the man, whose Thanksgiving eve was made miserable by the proceedings in court yesterday, which revealed a condition of domestic entanglement not extraordinary, by any means, but in some respects unusual.

The peculiar aspect of the case is that, while J. Jay Smith, the despoiled husband,

charges his wife with living with another man and bearing that other man's name, he does not want a divorce, and is willing for her to continue as his wife in the eyes of the law if she will only allow him to have the control of their children. She does not want to have anything to do with him, and is content to live as she is, with a morganatic relationship to young Harte, and she proposes to keep her children, too.
"Joe" Smith married Aline Bouton in
this city Feb. 25, 1878. He was a dapper
young man with a slight under-sized figure, and she was a medium-sized, really handsome girl, with a neat, well-rounded figure, silky yellow hair and big light blue eyes, fringed with delicately-arched brows and dark lashes. As time wore on two children were born to them—Bouton, named after his father, a saddlery merchant here, and Spencer. They are now respectively eight and six years old. Mr. Smith is still neat as a new pin, but his trim little figure has lost its grace of movement, as he is partially paralyzed in his lower limbs. His wife is as handsome as ever, with an oval face of good complexion and a smile as bewitching as it ever was, even before marital trouble, quarrels and family fights cast any shadow upon the horizon of their domesticity. These quarrels became so frequent and bitter that at last the couple agreed to separate, and on Nov. 12, 1888, they signed an agreement in the law office of Mr. W. H. Boughton. This agreement, however, was to be only temporary, and the separation which it provided for was to expire on May 1 last. In the mean-time other young men had come upon the scene, and Mrs. Smith concluded that she would prefer to remain away from the hus-band, who had been ill, and was left a comparative invalid. She was not dependent upon him, as her father had died and left her an income ample enough for comfort. Lawyers have been consulted time and again by both parties, but no reconciliation could be effected.

THE GREAT LAND SWINDLE.

Beneficiaries Now Posing as Victims-Career of Prof. Fredericksen in Denmark.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28. - Speaking of the Fredericksen land swindle, M. McMurtrie, of the Western Land Company, said to a reporter: "Fredericksen went into the business a poor man. All the money he made went to others. Those who got the profits and never lost a cent through him are now posing as victims. They were behind Fredericksen, furnished the capital, knew all about the business and reaped the benefits. Fredericksen did an immense business. In one year he sold between 90,-000 and 100,000 acres at \$9 per acre that he had bought for \$5. At the end of my first month's connection with Fredericksen I told him I did not like his business methods and would stay no longer; but I had got John Johnston, of Milwaukee, a nephew of Alexander Mitchell, involved to a large amount, and had to star two years to get him out, which I did. I insisted where Fredericksen sold any the lands to which Johnston held the original title it should only be as attorney for Johnston. Hence 'those who bought the Johnston lands from Fredericksen have a good title. Johnston charged Fredericksen only 7 per cent. interest, while others charged 25 per cent. bonus and an interest in the profits besides.

A dispatch from Madison, Wis., says: Prof. N. C. Fredericksen made his headquarters here for several years after first coming to America. Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson, United States minister to Denmark under Cleveland, was intimately acquainted with Fredericksen here and prior to his flight from Europe. "It is a long story," said Mr. Anderson, when called upon by a correspondent. "I was well acquainted with his history in Denmark, and when he came to this country he immediately looked me up. He was in the most prominent political and social circles of the Danish capital, a brilliant scholar, author of several important works on political economy, and was, I think, a member of the Danish Parliament for about sixteen years. His wife is the daughter of Bishop Mourad. formerly Prime Minister of Denmark, and the connections of his family placed them among the social and political leaders of the kingdom. He was largely interested in business enterprises in Denmark, and ended in a gigantie smash-up, similar in some respects to that he is at present mixed up in, although I do not think there was anything criminal connected with the former. He fled the country, but could have re-

Professor Anderson says that he entertained suspicions as to the legitimacy of Fredericksen's business as much as a year ago, and was told in Denmark to look out for him, as the reports from America re-garding him were bad.

Obituary. BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Dr. Richard Volkmann, the famous surgeon of Halle, died at that place to-day, aged fifty-nine years.

FIVE-MILLION DOLLAR FIRE

Two Acres of Towering Buildings in the Heart of Boston Burned Yesterday.

at regular prices, but we stand by our cut-Alleged Fire-Proof Structures of Granite and Iron Swept Away Like Tinder-Boxes Be-THIS WEEK ONLY, \$25 fore the Seething Mass of Flame.

> List of Losses and Insurance, the Latter Reaching a Total of \$2,600,000.

Firemen Greatly Hindered by the Great Mas of Wires-Several Persons Seriously Injured by Falling Stones and Bricks.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.-The most disastrous fire from which Boston has suffered since 1872, and one in which property loss nearly rivals the great conflagration at Lynn, on Tuesday, broke out at about 8:20 A. M., to-day, in the six-story granite building owned by Jordan, Marsh & Co., and occupied by Brown, Durrell & Co., dealers in dry goods, on Bedford street, corner of Kingston. The great fire of 1872 broke out at the corner of Kingston and Summer streets, and the alarm of to-day's fire was rung in from the same box which did similar duty at 7:15 P. M., on the evening of Nov. 9, 1872, when the fire-fiend broke loose \$100,000,000 of property. The first alarm rung in to-day was immediately followed by the first general alarm in Boston since 1872. To-day's conflagration raged for six hours, burned over two acres of territory covered by magnificent structures, and entailed a loss conservatively estimated at this hour at \$5,000,000.

The fire was discovered by a letter-carrier, who noticed flames bursting from the top of the Brown building, over the elevator shaft, in which it evidently originated. This letter-carrier notified the nearest police officer, who sounded the first alarm. As soon as Chief Webber, of the Protective Department, arrived it became apparent that a long, hard fight with the fiery element was before the department, and a general alarm was sent out, and this was soon followed by calls upon all neighboring cities and towns for assistance.

The flames were soon pouring from all the windows and the roof of the Brown-Durrell building. At 8:45 they had spread to the Shoe and Leather Exchange Building, another large granite structure, adjoining Brown, Durrell Co., on Bedford street. From both buildings the flames swept in great masses across Bedford street to the opposite corner, thence across Kingston street, along, Bedford to Channey street, where they stopped in the store of Farley, Harvey & Co., the upper stories of which were burned. Three stores along Chauncey street, toward Summer, were burned. On the south side of Bedford street the flames jumped across Kingston street from the hot blaze from Brown, Durrell & Co. to a big sandstone building owned by F. L. Ames, and occupied by Taylor Bros., and this was consumed. The great granite building known as Nevins's Block, at the corner of Channey street, was the next victim for the flames, and the entire block, clear around Rowe place to Kingston street was consumed. Crossing Chaunplace, a small street running from Harrison avenue to Chauncey street. Here the firenren got control. At Rowe place the fire was partly checked from going toward Essex street, but quickly moved towards the opposite side to the immense Allen & Larrabee buildings, occuping the square between Bedford street, Harrison avenue extension and Exeter place, at which point their further progress was checked.

The scenes about the fire were replete with excitement and activity. The police were prompt in roping off the streets and keeping back the crowd, leaving ample room for the firemen. On every corner engines puffed, rumbled and emitted torrents of black smoke, while hose-lines by the score lay in a twisted, tangled web up and down the streets for blocks on all sides. The territory bounded by Kingston, Bedford and Chauncey streets was the principal theater of destruction. Here the conflagration leveled everything. Within an hour after the first a arm sounded, the whole structure of Brown, Durrell & Co.'s building collapsed with a tremendous crash. The flames were darting from doors and windows, and the interior of the block was a glowing furnace. Dry goods and other combustible materials with which the floors were packed burned into a white heat. Granite crumbled, and iron girders melted away like ice. The streams from the engines were dissipated in vapor before they touched the fire. Suddenly the cry arose, "The walls are falling-back, back!" The crowd surged back for their very lives, startled by the shout. Firemen dropped their nozzles, and ran to save the apparatus. Great gaps opened in the walls. and bricks from cornices dropped into the street with ominous clatter. Three engines, and the aerial ladder and watertower, were in immediate danger, and their crews buckled to the task of getting them

out of harm's way. Every moment was one of peril. Masses of tangled electric wires blocked the wheels of the machines, and obstructed the way. Firemen desperately attempted to effect a clearance, but it was slow work, and it was by superhuman effort that one engine was alone saved. Lofty walls of blazing buildings were tottering, and the men were compelled to flee. There was a confused and deafening roar, and a dense cloud of smoke and dust mounted heavenward. When it cleared away, the luxurious palace of trade had vanished, only a fantastic heap of bricks, shattered stone, twisted iron beams and broken columns marking the site. Two engines which had been stationed at Chauncey and Bedford streets still stood upright amid the wreck, but ruined beyond repair. The boiler of No. 22 had burst as a monstrous stone fell directly upon it, flattening it out like a mass of tin. The machinery was broken cannot at present be ascertained, are London and Lancaster, Elliot, Atlantic of Providence, First National of Hartford, Long Island, Mutual Fire of New York, Commonwealth, Armstrong, Hecla, Reliance, United Firemen's, Lumbermen's, the wreck, but ruined beyond repair. The

and bent, and the wheels and wood-work were burned entirely away. It was a melancholy spectacle. The ladder-truck was charred and splintered into a thousand fragments, and the water-tower was smashed into an indistinguishable wreck. Viewed from this point of vantage, the scene was one of thrilling grandeur.

Directly opposite the towering Ames Block, occupied by Taylor Bros., was ablaze from roof to basement. For a time it looked as though it, too, would fall, and firemen, police and reporters gave it a wide berth. Floors fell in with stunning noise, leaving but a mere shell. From this building the fire was steadily eating, its way through to Chauncey street, despite the thousands of gallons of water thrown upon it. A succession of sharp explosions indicated the force of the compressed and heated air in the various rooms and offices, and from the exceedingly brilliant flames that continuously darted through the wall of smoke which overhung the doomed structures, it seemed that the broken gas pipes were playing their part in the confla gra-The immense stone and iron-block occu-

pied by Samuel Williams and Brigham & Co., on the corner of Chauncey street and Rowe court, marked the furthest progress of the fire in that direction. Although ap-parently fire-proof as the Alps, it was com-pletely gutted. On the corner of Channey pletely gutted. On the corner of Chauncey and Bedford streets the large block occupied by Smith, Hogg & Gardner and others was in almost as bad a plight, and the buildings between these two were utterly destroyed. The leaping flames succeeded in crossing Chauncey street to the upper stories of the huge Allen Block, largely occupied by Farley, Harvey & Co., and those adjacent as far as Essex place. It was hard to direct streams of water effectively, and for a time it seemed as though Washington street might yet be reached. The firemen here made a grand rally. Many lines of hose were carried through the stores on hose were carried through the stores on rears was opposite the rears of those already burning, and the foe was strongly fought. Other hose was taken up stairs and used underneath, and from windows across on Bedford street. Still other streams were directed upon the flames, and finally the further progress of the fire was A thrilling rescue from immediate death was made by officer Chas. Maynes, of Di-vision 2, officer Benjamin, of Division 16,

and "Sleepy," the colored attache of the City Hall, about 9:45 o'clock, in the building No. 80 Chauncey street. Edward E. Whiting, a veteran fireman, helped with the hose on the building. It grew terribly hot, the walls threatened to fall and the cry was raised to get back, as the roof was caving in. A derperate rush was made by all hands to get out of reach of the tumb-ling bricks, and all escaped save Whiting. He was struck, knocked down and immediately covered by the heated debris. The firemen said that he must be killed. Officers Maynes and Benjamin, however, thought different, and, taking desperate chances, they braved the furnace-like heat and risk of falling walls and tried to find the buried man. "My God, can no one help me," was the cry they heard. This directed them to a pile of truck and timber, under which they found Whiting imprisoned. Frantically they pulled and hauled at the hot debris. Every moment they ex-pected to be killed with falling stones or set on fire by the seething flames which darted out in every direction. Bravely they kept at work, however. They got hold of Whiting's arms and tried to pull him out, but the burned skin and flesh came off in their hands. Once more they dug away at the debris to free the burned and injured man. They succeeded in this and got Whiting out. It was found that his right leg was broken, that he was frightfully burned about the head, arms and body and otherwise injured. He was driven with all speed to the City Hospital. It is believed that his injuries will prove

Police-sergeant Kimball, patrolman Hines and ex-Councilman David E. Barry, rescued several people-six women and one man-from the building at the corner of Kingston and Bedford streets. The smoke had overcome them and they lay prostrate on one of the upper floors. Aware that that the employes had not all escaped from the building, they bravely entered, groped around in thickening smoke and as fast as the prostrate forms were discovered, they were carried to a place of safety. The fire reached the place just as the last of the women was being carried from the building.

Among the seriously injured are: Michael Atkinson, policeman, head crushed by falling granite; John Halley, hoseman, lacerated by plate-glass; Thomas F. Quigley, inhaled flames and burned; District Engineer Bartlett, dislocated right shoulder; Ed cey street the fire soon had a good hold of all the stores which are inclosed in Exeter Dacky, fireman, crushed leg; fireman Rus-The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but is generally attributed to the

The geography of the burned district is as follows: It begins at Columbia street on the east and extends two blocks westward along Bedford street to Channey street on the west; on the south the entire block bounded by Bedford. Kingston, Essex and Columbia streets; westward of this the entire block bounded by Bedford, Kingston and Channeey streets and Rowe place, and westward of this the buildings on Chauncey street from Bedford to Exeter place. It also badly damaged the building on the southeast corner of Bedford and Columbia streets. North of Bedford street, it consumed the buildings on both the northeast and northwest corners of Bedford and and Kingston streets, and damaged the block at the corner of Bedford and

According to the most reliable estimates the losses of those insurance companies whose agents could be found are as fol-

Liverpool, Lon-St. Paul Fire and Individual Un-derwriters 80,000 Firemens' Fund. Home of New Y. 75,000 Citizens' of N. Y. Hartford of Hart 75,000 Prudential of Franklin of Phila 61,000 Boston 17,000 Continental 60,000 Standard of N.Y. 17,500 Franklin of Coion of London. 60,000 lumbus, O Mutual Union of American of N.Y. 15,00 New York 60,000 German of Pitts. Pennsylvania ... 57,725 Union of Calif'a. American of Phil 57,725 Standard of N. Y. Hanover of NY., 58,000 Orient of Hartf'd 12,000 Phoenix of Lon. 53,000 Jefferson of N. Y. 10,000 Phenix of Brook-Concordia of Wis 10,000 52,000 Citizens' of Mo .. Guardian of N.Y. 10,000 and Marine.... 45,000 Fitchburg 45,000 Mutual Ameri-Boylston of Bost. 40,000 can of N. J.... Guardian of Lon. 40,000 Equitable of 40,000 County of Phila. Fire Association Merchants' of of New York ... 40,000 Providence 10,000 Niagara of N. Y., 37,000 Meriden of Conn. West'n of Tr'nto 35,000 Mechanics' of Philadelphia... security of New Grand Rapids... Abington Mutual N. H..... 31,000 Merchants' and 30,000 Farmers' Mut-Phornix of Hart. 30,000 ual of Wore'st'r North American, Western.... 30,000 Manufacturers' on. Assurance.. 27,200 & Merchants' .. 26,000 Packers' & Pro Buffalo German. vision - dealers' 25,000 of Chicago National of N. Y. Anglo-Nevada ... Hamburg of Bre-25,000 Commercial Mich. Fire & Mar. 25,000 Albany..... Empire State of tral of St. Louis 24,000 Rochester, N.Y. American of Bos. Prudential of N. York 20,000 Mercantile of

tional, Mercantile, Firemens' of Balti-more and Reading, each \$5,000 to 8,000

Other losers, the amount of whose risks

Trement, Milford Mutual, and Fall River.
This fire, coming as it does on top of the great blaze at Lynn, is a crushing blow to many of the smaller companies, and it is not at all unlikely that it will cause the suspension of many of them.

Following is a complete list of shoe and leather firms burned out, not otherwise designated carrying only samples:

leather firms burned out, not otherwise designated, carrying only samples:

Shoe Houses—C. E. Aldrich & Co. (Farmington, N. H.), No. 89 Bedford street; Appleton Shoe Company (Marlboro), No. 1 Columbia; W. F. Barrett & Co. (Randolph), No. 1 Columbia; Alpheus Bates (East Weymouth), No. 1 Columbia; W. C. Brier Shoe Company, No. 77 Bedford, carried a stock of goods in store; Bunton & Co., No. 1 Columbia, jobbers; Copeland & Hartwell (Brockton), No. 89 Bedford; John S. Fogge & Co. (Brockton, South Weymouth, Mass., Concord, (Farmington, N. H..) No. 77 Bedford, carried a stock of shoes in store; Frank S. Gage (Haverhill), No. 89 Bedford; J. W. Hart & Co. (Weymouth), No. 89 Bedford; L. P. Hawkins & Co. (Portland), No. 89 Bedford; Howard & Foster (Brockton), No. 89 Bedford; W. Ireson & Co., No. 1 Columbia; I. N. Keith & Co., jobbers, No. 77 Bedford; Lynn Boot and Slipper Company, No. 1 Columbia; Keith & Co., jobbers, No. 77 Bedford; Lynn Boot and Slipper Company, No. 1 Columbia; H. T. Marshall (Brockton), No. 89 Bedford; Adolph Meyer & Co., No. 77 Bedford, carried stock in store; George H. Nichols (Haverbill), No. 77 Bedford; J. A. Parker & Co. (Marlboro), No. 1 Columbia; B. J. Patton (Lynn), No. 1 Columbia; Perkins & Joyce (Brockton), No. 1 Columbia; Joshna H. Putnam (Beverly), No. 89 Bedford; Rogers & Webber (Lynn), No. 1 Columbia; Royce & Gaff, No. 69 Bedford, carried stock of rubber goods and slippers; Stimson-Stephenson Shoe Manufacturing Company, No. 77 Bedford; W. R. M. Tenny, jobbers, No. 1 Columbia: L. W. Tyler, manufacturers' agent, No. 77 Bedford; Walker & Brown (Worcester), No. 89 Bedford; Woonsockett Rubber Company, No. 69 Bedford, carried stock of rubber goods; Myron Woodbury (Beverly), No. 89 Bedford.

Boot and Shoe Findings—Brockton Last

Boot and Shoe Findings—Brockton Last Company, No. 81 Beaford, Herbert & Rapp Co., No. 81 Bedford; National Thread Company, No. 81 Kingston; O. O. Patten & Co., (Brockton), No. 87 Bedford. Shoe Manufacturing Tools—Blakely Bur-George Clark, No. 1 Columbia: Duprey & Tuagas, No. 79 Bedford; Lott's Shiving-machine Company, No. 1 Columbia; Shoe Finding-machine Company, No. 1 Columbia; Wheeler Cummings, No. 1 Columbia; Woodward & Wright, No. 1 Columbia.

ark, N. J., carried a large stock of leather in the Shoe and Leather Exchange, which was a total loss. In the same building J. S. Ballett & Bros., of Little Falls, N. Y., carried a stock of calf-skins, also a total

Brown, Durrell & Co. carried goods in stock to the value of upwards of \$800,000 and the stock will be a total loss. Insurance on this to the amount of \$678,000 was distributed as follows: In foreign companies, \$600,000; in other companies: Broadway, \$5,000; Helca, \$2,500; Orient, \$5,000; Firemen's, of Philadelphia, \$2,500; Mechanics', of Philadelphia, \$2,500; Ameri-cane Central, \$2,500; Niagara, \$5,000; Im-perial, \$2,500; North River, \$2,500; Phænje of New York, \$2,500; Guardian of Londo \$2,500; New Hampshire, \$2,500; Reliance, at United Firemen's, \$1,500 each; California Eliott, Girard, \$1,000 each; Niagara, \$500 Lumbermen's, \$2,500; Reading, \$2,000; Commonwealth, \$1,000; German, \$2,500; Milford Mutual, \$1,000, and other companies \$10,000 Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s shirt factory, in the Claffin-Larabee building, was insured for \$20,000.

The Woonsocket Rubber Company's stock was insured for \$50,000, as follows: Phænix of England, \$2,500; Merchants', of Newark, \$2,500; Northern, \$5,000; Transatlantic, \$2,500; Anglo-Nevada, \$5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$2,500; New Hampshire, \$2,500; in mutual companies, \$34,500. The balance is not reported.

S. B. Taylor, importer, had no insurance Loss, \$10,000. Taylor Bros., hats and caps, were insured for \$75,000; loss, \$100,000, T Y. Crowell & Co., small wares, carried insurance of \$50,000. Walker, Stetson, Saw-yer & Co., hosiery jobbers, lose about \$250,-000; insurance, \$200,000. On the Allen building, where the fire ended, the insurance is \$150,000; the value of the building, \$450,000. O. H. Sampson & Co. and John B. Smith have about \$70,000 insurance. J. F. Winne, No. 10 Central street, has an insurance of

There are about two hundred firms burned out, and one hundred agents of New York and Western firms have had their headquarters destroyed. The seventy-nine insurance companies known to be interested carry an aggregate insurance of \$2,600,000 on the burned property.

The street playing the most prominent part in the fire was Bedford, from the Harrison avenue extension eastward across Chauncey, Kingston and Columbia streets. almost to the junction of Summer and Lincoln. It was near the latter point that the fire started, working its way west. Following is a summary of the work of destruction on this street:

Bedford street, south side, Nos. 27 to 31, owned by Frederick L. Ames and Helen Ames, slight damage by smoke and water; Wilson, Larrabee & Co., dry goods, with insurance of \$250,000, damage by water; son & Pierce, Floyd Bros. & Co., J. H. ers and positions were as follows: Lane & Co., Continental mills, Geo. Frost & Co., underwear; insurance, \$56,000. Nos. 39 to 53, owned by W. H. Allen, insurance, \$150,000,damage mainly by water and smoke; Farley, Harvey & Co., dry goods, damage by water; O. N. Sampson & Co.; W. H. Soule, Nos. 55, 59 and 61, owned by Fred L. and Helen Ames, all destroyed. No. 55, George T. Quinn, overalls, stock valued at \$67,000, and insured for \$4,000, a total loss: Walker, Stetson & Sawyer, collars and shirts, stock valued at \$190,000, and insured for \$160,000. No. 59, Taylor Bros.. clothiers, loss \$100,000, with insurance \$75,000. Nos. 69 to 81, New England Shoe and Leather Association building, owned by Eben D. Jordan and the Charles Marsh heirs, totally destroyed; Brown, Durrell & Co., small wares, loss, \$800,000, with insurance of 678,000; New England Shoe and Leather Association, loss, \$6,000; Woonsocket Rubber Company, loss, \$100,000; W. Ireson & Co., shoes, \$10,000; William H. Huntington, manufacturer of shoe-tips, loss, \$25,000, uninsured; R. G. Salamon & Co., fancy leather, oss, \$120,000; J. S. Barrett & Co., loss, \$10,000; John S. C. Fogg & Co., shoe manufacturers, loss, \$25,000; Royce & Goff, rubber jobbers, loss, \$6,000; W. R. Pendy, shoes, loss, \$10,000; George Bunton & Co., shoes, loss, \$15,000; Trundy & Co., musical instruments, loss, 15,000; Warren Thread Company, loss 10.000, and several other small concerns, suffering small losses. Nos. 89 and 91, Bedford building, owned by Henry & Fleet, destroyed; Lowell Manufacturing Company, carpets; Hadley Company, manufacturers of thread: W. C. Hutson and J. L. Thomson Bedford street, north side-No. 78, owned

by Caroline M. Barnard and John J. Rich ards; occupied by S. Larcher, wholesale clothing; No. 80, owned by Caroline M. Barnard and John J. Richards; occupied by Ewing Bros., dealers in notions, and No. 82, owned by Caroline M. Barnard and John J. Richards.

Condition of Affairs at Lynn. LYNN, Mass., Nov. 28.-Thanksgiving

day opened with a drenching drain. Safes were being opened all day, and the contents were generally found in good condition. The bank vaults are all right, with the exception of the book vault of the First National Bank. The Co-operative Bank safe was opened and \$120,000 worth of securities were found all right. Subscriptions are coming in briskly. Total amount received to-day, \$20,000.

The Daily Item had a temporary wooden building erected within twenty-four hours after the destruction of their fine brick block, and the paper appeared as usual The Item will rebuild on the old site, Bennett & Barnard are probably the heaviest losers among the shoe manufacturers. They lost \$10,000 worth of lasts and patterns. These cannot be duplicated.

Minor Losses by Fire. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28 .- The shoddymill of Wolfenden & Brothers, in this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 28 .- The stockinet milis of the Hartford Carpet-works, at

Thompsonville were burned to-night. Loss not known. LONDON, Nov. 28.—White's drapery establishment at Aldershot was burned to-day. The loss is £100,000.

SPORT OF YOUNG ATHLE TES

Purdue and Butler Elevens in the Las of the Series of Foot-Ball Games.

The Visitors Have a Strong Rush Line, but It Could Not Cope with the Activity of the Victorious Butler Students.

Yale Shut Out by Princeton in a Game Full of Spirit and Brilliant Plays.

Twenty-Five Thousand People Stand in Knee-Deep Mud and Applaud Their Favorite Teams-A Charity Game at Chicago.

THE ATHLETIC PARK GAME. Butler's Eleven Athletes Defeat the Purdue

University Team. Yesterday afternoon was selected for the foot-ball game between the teams of Butler and Purdue universities, to determine which eleven should be entitled to the honors and emoluments of the championship of the great State of Indiana. There was to be no postponement on account of the weather, as the momentous question was to be decided without further delay. and the game was to be played if the elevens had to go into the field in a rain or storm or on snow-shoes. That the managers meant what they said was indicated by the arrival at the Y. M. C. A. Athlectic Park, at 2 o'clock, of the two teams and a crowd of about two hundred and fifty persons, with the sympathy about equally divided between the contesting elevens. The wind, which came straight from the West, was decidedly wolfish, and howled like a Dakota blizzard getting ready for a foray. The Purdue players and a number of their friends came out on a tallyho coach, from the top of which streamed out a cloven banner showing the "Varsity" colors, black and old gold, and on the breast of each Purdue student, and there were ninety of them on the ground, were two fluttering bits of ribbon of the same colors. The young men were full of enthusiasm and brought with them the prestige of victory. Besides this they had found it convenient to paraphrase Napoleon's famous aphorism that "Providence was on the side of the heaviest

line" for the military designation. As the Purdue eleven stepped upon the field and took off their overcoats for a little preliminary play it was clearly discernible that they were considerably larger and weightier than the Butler men, and the friends of the latter were not at all sanguine of success; some even feared defeat, but they hoped to escape dishonor. The colors of Butler University are blue and white, and a glance along the lines of spectators made it appear that though the vis-itors had come quite a distance they were on hand in sufficient force to make them-selves felt. They seemed to be drilled to chant encouragement to the Purdue eleven, to cheer them when they rushed and to steady them when the line wavered. Waiving their gold and black banner and

battalions" by modestly substituting "rush

'Rah, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah, 'rah! 8-s-s-s-s-s-boom! Ah, ha, Purdue!

To which the never failing response would come back strong and clear, "Butler! But-ler! Butler!" The latter cry, though much less ornate, seemed quite as cheering to those who adhered to the fortunes of the Irvington institution. There were scattered through the crowd of spectators representatives of the other colleges with which the two contending teams have and these collegians were vehement in their expressions of feeling as to which team they desired should win. The representa-tives of Wabash College naturally enough desired the success of the Butler players, As the elevens came out into the windswept field facing each other, two handsomer lines of young nerve and muscle could not be shown anywhere. It looked like a gladiatorial fight to the death, and all that was needed to complete the realism were two-and-twenty Roman short-swords. At 2:30 o'clock the game began, with Butler winning the toss and facing the south goal,

1			
ı	Purdue.	Position.	Butler.
ı		Center rush	
	Wagoner	Right guard	Humme
	Julian	Left guard	R. Hall
	Stevenson	Right tackle	A. Hall
		Left tackle	
	Lotz	Right end	Davidsor
	Burks	Left end	T. Hall
	Bolley	Quarter-back	Meeker
	Lackey	Right haif-back	Nichole
	Sholl	Left half-back	Baket
	Olds	Full-back	G. Miller
	Little	Substitute	H. Millet
		Substitute	
	Umpire-Mer	rill Moores.	
	7		

Both sides played a kicking game, the first of the kind that has been played in the Indiana contests this season. The Purdue players averaged all along the line ten to fifteen pounds heavier to the man than those of Butler, and new tactics were in demand to beat the heavy weights. From the start Purdue forced the ball by the superior weight of the rush-line, moving it irresistibly toward the north goal. There was an encouraging shout from the Purdue sympathizers as their eleven in moleskin breeches moved forward, answered by a snappy and derisive shout from the Butler fellows. Purdue had brought the ball within ten yards of the goal, a dangerous proximity, when Nichols, Butler's right halfback, fleet-footed as a deer, made a brilliant run with the ball, dashing through the line of circling foes, and running two-thirds the length of the field, when he was thrown and fell, while Butler made the welkin ring with approving shouts of the gallant player. Here the moleskins forced the ball back over a hard-contested field until within fifteen yards of goal, when a Purdue man made a fair catch for a kick at the goal from the field, but the ball was passed to another player and lost. Here the Butler men did some excellent head-work, and

Purdue took the ball to kick, and, by rushing tactics, forced it to the twenty-five-yard line. Before they could get it over the goal the forty-five minutes of the first half of the game expired without them making a count.

soon brought the ball down the field again

into the enemy's territory, when Nichols

made another run and a touch-down im-

mediately back of the goal. Meeker kicked

to goal, making a score: Butler, 6; Pur-

After ten minutes' intermission the second half of the game opened with a kickoff by Butler. The scrimmages were even harder than in the previous half. Mann attempted to run with the ball, and was thrown hard amid wild yells from the visitors beyond the line. There was much free kicking and some pretty running by Lackey, of Purdue, and Nichols, of Butler, and brilliant tackling by Mann, Meeker and Davidson, of Butler, brought the ball to Purdue's goal-line, where Nichols got it on a pass-back, and, breaking the rush-line, made the second touch-down for Butler, adding four to the second

ler, adding four to the score.

There was a loud and prolonged shout from Butler's followers, mingled with a braying of tin horns. The crowd filled the field, and was with difficulty pushed back to the lines. The Butler player who, lying on his side on the cold, cold ground, held the ball for the place kick for goal, allowed the ball to touch the earth before Meeker was ready to kick. The moleskin men from Purdue came down like the Assyrian, and the ball was the center of one of the backet acrimmages of the game. No goal was accepted a kick sent the game. No goal was most; a kick sent the ball past the goal line, to be muffed by the Purdue player who should have stopped